

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1848.

{ NO. 4471.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until for- gotten when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis- cretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Tracts, Bibles, Labels, Cards, Envelopes, etc.

Large Show Bills, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST.

With neat and fashionable type, and at prices which cannot fail of securing a share of Public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

J. H. BARBER, WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY, 1848.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRIDAY.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

New Moon 6th d. 7th hour, 17 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.

BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.

FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.

NEW YORK, by steamer, 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday even- ing.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues- day afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday after- noon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Parsons, JOHN WILBUR, Collector.

WINTER EVENINGS AND FORTY-FOR.

store, form pleasant associations for the in- habitants of Newport. There is nothing, scarcely that can contribute to the comfort of all, that cannot be obtained at this store, and all as low, and a great many much less than can be bought elsewhere in Newport. For example, we will at- tach the following prices, and every article is warranted.

Western Apples from \$1.75 to \$2.12 per bbl.

Shell-barks \$2 per bushel; peanuts \$1.02 per bushel; Chestnuts from four to five dollars per bushel; Almonds one shilling per pound; new raisins, figs, dates and currants 12 cts. per pound; we sell these last named articles at wholesale prices.

Prunes 20 cts. per pound; grapes 25 cts.; new citron 28 cts.; preserved ginger \$1.12 per jar, or 30 cts. per pound; in small quantities a candi- and all kinds of confectionary cheaper than they have ever been sold at any other store in town, at wholesale and retail, always fresh and of the finest quality. For the truth of this we wish every one to come and judge for themselves.

This is no idle advertisement merely to draw people to my store to disappoint them, but a plain statement of facts, which all may ascertain by calling. Also several kinds of Cough Candy, warranted equal to any now in use, for the cure of all kinds of complaints arising from colds.

Fancy articles and toys of every description, in any quantity, such as silk purses, pocket books, cigar cases, pocket knives, scissors, razors, razor strops, hair, clothes, tooth and shoe brushes, fur- work boxes, walking canes, dominoes, dice, conversation cards, French and Highland do, combs of all kinds, cologne, hair oil and pomatum, cigars, tobacco, and everything that is kept in a confectionary and variety store. New sweet cit- rus on draught or by the barrel.

H. H. YOUNG, South of the Town Hall.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Corner of Washington Square & Thames street, 3d floor.

THE subscriber having re- turned from New York with a new and improved in- strument, which for quickness and accuracy surpasses all others now in use, and with which perfect pictures can be obtained in 5 sec- onds, together with all the latest improvements, respectfully informs those who are in want of pic- tures of themselves or friends, that they will do well to avail themselves of the present opportuni- ty, as his stay in Newport will be short.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge. Newport, Nov. 6.

L. T. FAW.

POET'S CORNER.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

THE SISTER.

BY ATTICUS.

Oh as my fancy's wing returns

Along the vale of earth,

To revel in the light that burns

Upon the household hearth—

When, once again, I see my dear

On forms to memory dear—

While sighing for each loved one gone,

It joys to meet me there:

Then thought leads on, in silent train,

The joys of early years,

The hope that ne'er may wake again,

And childhood's buried fears—

The sacred shrine of infant faith,

That hush'd our childish glee,

And woke in prayer each little breath

That swept a mother's knee.

With mated lip, we lisped the song,

Or shared the laughing rill,

Or mingled with the sportive throng,

With hand unsever'd still—

Each sunny dream we gayly chased,

Nor thought of sterner truth,

As in the loom of life, we traced

The golden threads of youth.

Methought its warp would ever glow

With hues as bright and fair,

Nor dream like mine could even know

The twilight of despair—

Such loving hands, from every taint,

The eager lip would win,

And on the tempting goblet paint

The sting that lurked within.

And when some Syrian song beguiled

My youthful heart astray—

When pleasure to a giddy wild,

Led on her flow'ry way—

Before the erring feet could rove,

Along that way would come,

In gentle notes, a sister's love,

To lure the wanderer home.

Though years may linger ere that face

Betray the hand of care,

Or, woe of life shall leave a trace

Of heart-felt sorrow there—

Yet childhood's dream hath vanish'd now,

It's morning dews have fled,

And thoughts that lit the joyous brow

Are resting with the dead.

As to the home the lover's eye

Thy willing footsteps press,

And rays from joy's slow-sinking sun

Thy pilgrim pathway bless—

May each wild shade, in mercy thrown,

But guide thy wandering feet,

To vanish in the blissful dawn

Whose sun shall never set.

And when, along thine earthly way,

Each seed of gladness sown,

No more a fretted child of clay,

The freed of earth had flown—

Then be thy spirit pinions furled

Amid the early blest,

And folded for that brighter world,

Be thy worn heart at rest.

For the Newport Mercury.

THE STARS.

BY C. C. VANZANIT.

In the azure arch of Heaven,

Stars are keeping watch to-night,

Fleecy clouds like spectres driven,

Sailing in the silvery light.

Star-gleams in a sea of ether

Gathering round the moon's great shield,

As though angels' hands would wreath her,

With pale flower's from heaven's field.

Flowers they are, that linger,

Nurtured here with care and love,

Touched by Death's decaying finger

Of the spirits gathered home:

Ye have seen the shipwreck'd sailor—

SELECTED TALE.

The Pair of Shoes.

Translated from the German, for the Boston Trans- lator.

By ZELIA.

In Bagdad lived an old merchant named

Abu Kasem, who was well known for his

avarice and meanness. His clothes, not-

withstanding his riches, were covered with

patches of divers sorts of cloth, and his

turban of coarse stuff, could no longer be

said to be of one color or another; but the

most remarkable part of his dress was his

shoes. The soles were filled with great

nails and the upper leather was of as many

pieces as a beggar's coat.

In the ten years that they had been in

wear, the cobbler's of Bagdad had exau-

stated their skill in trying to keep them to-

gether. In consequence of all this patch-

ing and nailing, they had at length become

so heavy that when any one wished for an

illustration, he said, "as heavy as Abu

Kasem's shoes."

One day Kasem went to the great market

of the city to purchase some crystal goblets,

which he intended to sell again at an ad-

vanced price. He concluded his bargain

satisfactorily, and was turning to leave the

place when he met an unfortunate specu-

lator, who had a large quantity of rosewater

on hand, which he was compelled to dis-

pose of. Kasem knew how to take advan-

tage of such cases, and soon managed to

buy the lot of rosewater for half its worth,

which gave him great satisfaction.

It is the custom among Oriental mer-

chants when they make a profitable specu-

lation, to give a little feast to their brother

merchants. With this custom our miser

fine the cobbler's shoes. No he

had not visited for a long time on account

of the expense. In the bathing-house he

met an acquaintance, who, laughing, said

to him, "Kasem thou hast done so well to-

day, thou shouldst for joy give thy shoes

their freedom and buy another pair."

"I have thought of that for a long time,"

replied Kasem, "but when I view them at-

tentively they are not so bad as to deserve

being thrown by." With these words he

went into the bath.

While the miser was in the bath, the

Kadi of Bagdad came to the place, and we-

into one of the apartments. Kasem finish-

ed bathing first, and went into the dress-

ing room, where he put on his clothes; but

when he looked for his shoes he found

new pair in the place of those which he

had left there, and the thought immedi-

ately seized his brain that the friend who

spoke to him about his shoes had taken

this opportunity to make him a present

therefore put them on and went to his

house full of satisfaction.

Unluckily for Kasem the new shoes

longed to the Kadi; when that worthy

demanded them of his slave, they could

be found; but a miserable pair of old shoes

was found under a bench, where he

immediately known as belonging to Kasem

and the door-keeper hastened to

him and conducted him back, as a witness,

to the presence of the Kadi. Then the

nate miser's defence was not attended to,

but he was taken to prison; and a well

known that to escape a thief he should be obliged

to pay a large sum.

"Ah!" sighed he, "a hundred

new shoes might I have purchased if what

this affair will cost me."

After the fine had been paid and Kasem

had returned to his house, the first thing

he did was to avenge himself on the cau-

reader may imagine to himself how

looked when he rushed into the

relieved by the crash.

"What old shoes!" cried he, in a

half suffocated by rage, "you shall

have a chance to torment me again!"

So saying he seized the shoes and has-

tened to his garden, dug a deep hole in

which he buried them. While he was do-

ing this, a neighbor looked from a back

window and seeing the earnest manner in

which Kasem labored, supposed he had

found a treasure, and running to the Kadi

informed him what he had seen and what

he imagined. The Kadi, with his officials,

hastened to Kasem's house. The poor

man's protestations were not attended to,

when he declared he had only buried his

unlucky shoes—and had found no treasure

nor buried any.

The Kadi caused the place to be dug

over carefully, and although, to be sure,

nothing was found there except the shoes,

he would not be convinced. He had fixed

his mind upon gold, and the unhappy miser

was obliged to pay a large sum to be left in

freedom.

Almost in a state of despair Kasem went

from the court of justice towards his home,

with the shoes again in his hand. He look-

ed upon them with no very friendly eye,

and exclaimed: "Why should I carry you

again into my house, you detestable things!"

With these words he threw them into a wa-

ter course near the Governor's house.

"Now," exclaimed he, "I shall never

hear of you again!" But so it was not to

be—the shoes were carried on by the cur-

rent till they reached a narrow opening un-

der an arch, and there they stopped, and

became entangled with grass and water

plants in such a manner as to fill up the pas-

sage. In consequence of this, the grounds

of the Governor's house were overgrown, & the in-

convenience. The water master was

called to account; he examined the water

course and found Kasem's shoes in the tun-

nel. This did not save the water-master

from a fine; but the owner of the shoes

was obliged to pay one yet more heavy.

In return for his gold, the shoes were re-

turned to him again.

"What shall I do with you now?" said

he addressing them; "all the elements have

FOREIGN NEWS.

British mail steamer *Hibernia*, Capt. Ryrie, which left Liverpool Dec. 4th, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, Dec. 25, having been more than 20 days on the passage, encountering fourteen days of head winds, but without accident. By this arrival we have advices from Liverpool and London to the day of sailing, and later news from the continent, and from India and China.

The French steamer for New York left Cherbourg on the 26th ult.

A glance at commercial affairs generally will be obtained by the following from the *European Times*—

It is gratifying to be able to announce that a marked improvement has taken place during the past fortnight in the aspect of commercial affairs. The value of public securities has advanced, and there has been less stringency in the money market generally. The resolution of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent., which was promulgated on the 2d inst., will tend still further to restore confidence, and enable holders of produce to sell their various commodities on most favorable terms. At present, however, the markets for foreign and colonial produce are depressed; and this fact, coupled with the failures which occur at intervals in all parts of the country, throws a gloom over our prospects, which the amelioration of the money market does not effectually remove. In the manufacturing districts there is somewhat greater activity, with more hands employed, whilst on the other hand large bodies of men are being discharged from the various railway works which have been suspended.

The cotton trade was dull, and prices were 1-8d a pound below the prices sent forward by the previous steamer. The corn market had declined, Indian corn and flour had fallen, the best American flour being quoted at 29 shillings. The iron trade was gloomy on account of the great difficulty of negotiating bills. The sugar market continued depressed, while the coffee trade was steady.

PARLIAMENT.—The Royal speech from the throne was delivered by commission on Tuesday the 23d ult., and the real business of Parliament at once commenced. The debate on the address elicited, as we anticipated, some information respecting the course which Ministers intend to adopt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that, on the 30th ult. he would move for a "select committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand." And, accordingly, Sir Charles Wood made an elaborate statement of the causes which led the government to advise the Bank of England to disregard the restrictive provisions of the Charter Act of 1844.

SWITZERLAND.—From the continent the principal intelligence is the actual occurrence of hostilities in Switzerland. The Federal party had prevailed, and the troops and defences of Sonderbund were generally beaten down. Neuchâtel and the adjoining townships had declared their neutrality which had been confirmed by the King of Prussia. It will be seen by the concluding paragraph below, that the principal powers of Europe had interfered to stop the warfare.

The arms of the Federal party in Switzerland have been almost everywhere triumphant. The campaign was opened by Gen. Dufour, who first invested the city of Friburg, which speedily capitulated without striking a blow. He then crossed the country, compelled the cantons of Zuz and Schwitz to surrender, and expelled the Jesuits from these places. The Sonderbund troops gained some advantages in several skirmishes which took place at Ticino and Ura, and over Ochsenstein's division, but after some hard fighting on the 23d, the victorious army of the Federals advanced to the heights which command the city of Lucerne. Here the troops of the Sonderbund made a vigorous resistance, but the Federals carried the well known heights of the Rothenburg at the point of the bayonet, and early on the morning of the 24th the city of Lucerne surrendered at discretion. We presume that these successes will put an end to the war. Without doubting that the troops of the Sonderbund have defended their cause with desperate valor, still it is apparent that on almost all the occasions where both parties have fairly come into the field, the Federals have prevailed. A very considerable slaughter must have taken place during the campaign.

On Friday the 26th ult., a protocol was signed in Downing-street by the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, with the concurrence of the ministers of the northern powers in Paris and London.

Sir Stratford Canning immediately left England for Berne, by way of Paris, for the purpose of urging the Federal authorities of Switzerland to suspend their proceedings, to stop the further effusion of blood, and submit to the terms recommended by the principal cabinets of Europe to the consideration of the two belligerent parties. It is unfortunate that this step was not taken before, since now the Federal army, flushed with conquest, may not be so disposed as previously to submit to foreign intervention.

IRELAND.—The state of affairs had in no way improved, if we may credit the accounts given in the English papers. The peasantry were still subject to great want and destitution. We cannot give even a list of the reported murders, and armed bands of robbers were said to continually infest the country.

CHINA.—Pirates on the north-east coast from Macao to Pechelo, were frequent, though the sufferers were chiefly Chinese trading vessels. The Rev. Mr. Lowrie of New York was recently captured and murdered by these ruffians, on the passage from Shanghai to Ningpo.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

The steamer *Teviot* arrived at New Orleans on the 22d from Vera Cruz.

Col. Bankhead, the new Governor of Vera Cruz, had issued orders, until further notice, to the effect, that the routine of public business would continue as established by his predecessor, Col. Wilson.

A sailor named John Arland was shot while attempting to desert the second time from the U. S. ship *Flirt*.

Lieut. Whipple, adjutant of the 9th, who was taken by the guerrillas near Vera Cruz in July, and supposed to have been murdered by them, is now at Puebla, acting as adjutant general to Gen. Lane.

Col. Hughes on being appointed Military and Civil Governor of Jalapa offered a general and perfect amnesty to all persons within his government, who, having borne arms against the United States, may tender their allegiance. Twelve days are given to those who do not reside within 20 miles of the city, and six days to those residing within that distance, to report to him in person, give their parole of honor not again to take arms against the United States during the war, nor to interfere in any manner in hostilities. The proclamation contains other orders, and is quite lengthy; severe penalties are provided for those who break their parole, &c.

The arrest of Gens. Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan is confirmed. Duncan having avowed himself the author of a letter sent to the United States and published first in the *Pittsburg Post*, which had been most severely censured by Gen. Scott in a general order, was immediately arrested.

The *North American* of the 14th, gives an account of a serious affray which occurred at the Capital on Sunday the 13th.—Three men of the 1st and 2d Pennsylvanians were attacked in the street by a mob of *leperos*, in the western part of the city, and one of them was badly wounded. Two of them escaped, and having procured the assistance of the guard, they shot three of the Mexicans dead, and wounded several others.

Gen. Patterson had reached the Capital, having left a garrison at Rio Frio, which would make a permanent depot.

A train left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst. for Vera Cruz, under command of Gen. Twiggs. Gen. Pillow is coming down with it. Gen. Scott is said to have issued an order making a new assignment of brigades to Gens. Smith and Cadwallader and Col. Riley.

The taking of Mazatlan and Guaymas is confirmed. The latter surrendered to Capt. Lavelette, after an hour's bombardment by ships Portsmouth and Congress.

A letter from Capt. Sanderson of the mounted rifle, discovered the whole apparatus and machinery which had been used in casting cannon near Molino del Rey. They have been sought after a great deal, and their discovery reflects a great deal of credit on the gallant captain.

This afternoon a greaser was whipped in the plaza. He had attempted to kill one of our soldiers, and was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—twenty five on every Monday for a month. Nearly ten thousand Mexicans were in the plaza, and as soon as the whipping commenced they began to throw stones. About a dozen of our dragoons, however, charged upon the mob, when they dispersed in all directions. The greaser was then whipped and taken back to the guard house. There were one or two rows last night, which resulted in the death of one or two soldiers and some thirteen or fourteen Mexicans.

Major Lane to a friend in Saltillo, dated Encantada, Nov. 22, says:—"We had a fight yesterday with 120 Camanches. The red devils got wind of our approach and were formed in battle order and bold array, to receive us. I ordered a charge, and we dashed into them in gallant style. They received us in good order, but were soon put to flight, and we kept up a running fight with them for two miles or more, killing thirty and wounding many others. We pressed upon their mountain ponies so close, that they finally dismounted and took to the mountains on foot, and the pursuit was given up. One killed and three wounded on our side. The men fought well, and saw whip Camanches on any ground. I start for Frijoles, with my whole command, again in pursuit of the wretches who, we understand, are in large force in that neighborhood—some say 900 strong. They have been devastating the settlements, killing the Mexican *hombres*, and carrying off the women. We go to show our gallantry in defence of the fair."

CAPT. O'BRIEN, who lost the two guns at Buena Vista, which were retaken at Cherubusco, asked for a court of inquiry upon the matter, although he was known to have behaved in the handsomest manner. The court was held in February last, and the following is its opinion:—

"The court is unanimously of the opinion that the conduct of Capt. O'Brien, during the whole time was bold and intrepid, and deserving of the highest commendation.—The firm stand made by him in the afternoon, by which he sacrificed his whole section, contributed largely to the success of the day, if it did not save us from disaster."

NAVAL.—U. S. sloop of war *Marion* arrived at Gibraltar 7th ult. from Cadiz, and sailed 9th for Barcelona. U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, from the United States for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Oct. 24th, latitude 8° N. longitude 27° W.

U. S. frigate *Columbus*, sailed from Valparaiso, November 1, for home direct.

MAJOR BARNUM of the U. S. Army died at the City Hotel in Baltimore, on Sunday, after a protracted illness. He served with Gen. Taylor during the Florida campaign, and at the time the disease seized him, he was preparing to go to Mexico.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury of Maine, announced the death of the Hon. John Fairfield, and delivered a very effective eulogy upon his life and character.

Mr. Niles of Connecticut followed in some very eloquent remarks on the character of the deceased, his public services, and offered the usual resolutions.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jones of Tenn., offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of employing additional clerks in the House Office.

Before any action was had, a copy of the death of the Hon. John Fairfield.

A eulogy upon his character was pronounced by Mr. Hammond of Me., and the usual resolutions were passed.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Niles from the funeral committee, reported the order of arrangements made, with the concurrence of the relatives, for the funeral of the late Senator Fairfield.

Resolutions accompanying the report were adopted—that the Vice President and Senate, with the Speaker and the House of Representatives would join the procession; that the chaplain of the Senate preach the funeral discourse on Sunday at the Capitol; and that the usual appropriation for a public funeral be placed in the hands of Mr. Clarke, of the House, to defray the expense of conveying the body to its final resting place.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy with an abstract of the contingent expenditures of the Department. Also a petition from the American Peace Society of Boston, praying the adoption of measures for restoring peace.

Mr. King of Ga., presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, asking an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for immediate use in constructing the U. S. Dry Dock at New York, in anticipation of appropriations for the next fiscal year, and stating that unless the appropriations were made, the work would have to be stopped, and disastrous consequences ensue. It was referred.

A resolution of enquiry was offered by Mr. Sawyer and adopted, as to the expediency of excluding white traders from the Indian territories, and confining the trade therein exclusively to Indian residents, and to the troops, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct, and providing a gold medal for Gen. Scott.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, presented a petition from the citizens of that State, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States, and the suppression of the Internal Slave Trade. He moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Root demanded the Yeas and Nays on the last motion, which was ordered.—Yeas 76; Nays 70. It was laid on the table.

A message was then received from the Senate with the proceedings of that body relative to the funeral of Senator Fairfield.

On motion of Mr. Williams the House concurred with the Senate, resolved to attend the funeral, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented a report from the Secretary of the Navy, relating to expenditure of contingent appropriations; also, reports from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the overflowed public lands in Arkansas, and the public lands at Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the further prosecution of the war, and a bill relative to volunteers.

Mr. Atherton reported the House bill to provide for the deficiency in the subsistence appropriation, which was read a third time and passed.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashley obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to a general pre-emption law, which was read a first and second time by consent, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Crittenden, the bill for the purchase of the Madison papers was taken up, and debate thereon postponed till to-morrow.

A message having been received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Bradley, Mr. Felch of Michigan responded in a feeling manner, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stuart of Michigan announced the decease of Mr. Edward Bradley, who was elected to the present Congress from that State, but died several months since, and Mr. Stuart was chosen to fill the vacancy. The House thereupon adjourned.

A USEFUL RULE.—The following useful rule for measuring grain, &c., we extract from the *School Friend*. Its convenience will recommend it for general use.

Multiply solid feet by 45, and divide the product by 56, and the quotient will be bushels of 2150 2-5 inches each. Thus, suppose it is required to find how many bushels a wagon box will contain, which is eight feet long, four wide and two feet deep. By multiplying the dimensions together, we find that the box contains 64 solid feet then multiplying this by 45, and dividing by 56, the quotient is 51 2-7 bushels.

The above rule is perfectly accurate since 45 is to 56, as 1728 is to 2150 2-5. The smaller numbers are found by reducing the larger ones to fifths, and then both by their common measure.

BY THE MAIL.

FROM MEXICO.—The Philadelphia North American of the 28th, contains letters from the Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, dated the 19th of November, which detail some important items of news.

The correspondent of *El Monitor* says, most of the governors of the Mexican States were present at Queretaro, and that all but one, the governor of San Luis, were in favor of peace. Their deliberations would soon commence. In the Congress three propositions had passed a first reading, namely, 1. In case of Queretaro being invaded, the seat of government shall be removed to Aguascalientes. 2. The government shall not listen to any proposition for peace while the invaders remain in the national territory. 3. Government to take measures to carry on the war.

Santa Anna had announced himself ready to head any force necessary to prevent negotiations for peace.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz that Santa Anna's adherents in Congress had retired for the purpose of preventing a quorum.—The Puros were looking to Santa Anna for another revolution, and expecting the Americans at Queretaro.

The state of Tamaulipas has published a decree against Urrea, demanding that he shall be tried for his crimes. Bustamante has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the "army of reserve."

The Vera Cruz paper says that the Mexican Government had called on Gens. Canizales, Alceito, and Lombardini to take up arms, offering them commissions in the New Army. This was disapproved of by the *Monitor Republicano*, which observes that their cowardice or want of capacity renders them unworthy of commands.

The revolution was successful in Oajaca, after a fight of five or six hours. New authorities were elected, and Felmury reinstated. There has been an *evacue* at Guanajuato, and we have accounts of the arrest of two priests by Governor Arcelleno, after twenty-two citizens had been killed and wounded.

Some rumors were circulating of a design being entertained by Government, of sending Mexican commissioners to meet at Havana, and arrange terms of a treaty of peace.

REMARKABLE ARREST OF A ROGUE.—We mentioned yesterday that a lady of this city had been robbed of a gold watch and trinkets by a forged note handed to her by a little boy, purporting to come from a friend asking the loan of it. On inquiry it appeared that the boy was a *man*, and was the half brother of a *man*, and solicited to take the note. On returning to him with the watch, the villain gave the boy a two shilling piece and left. The husband of the lady robbed (S. S. Morris, Esq.) on being informed of the circumstance, suspected the fraud, and a slight circumstance pointed to a young man in New York; whither he went, in company with officer Southard, taking along the lad, only about ten years of age, in pursuit of him. While passing up Broadway with a New York officer they met a stranger whom the lad identified as the villain who had deceived him. The fellow was soon brought to a confession by the address of the officer, the watch and its appendages were restored, and he taken into custody to answer for his crime. The arrest is certainly a remarkable case.—*Newark Ad.*

GREAT ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that on Tuesday afternoon Edward Darlington, Esq., President of the Chester County Bank, entered the West Chester cars a few minutes before 1 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding home—having with him a valise, containing about \$51,100, chiefly in notes of the Chester County Bank, and including a large amount in gold. There were besides a great number of drafts, bills, and of hand, &c. This valise was placed in the car, and immediately under the seat on which he was sitting; but he left the car to go into the office for a moment only—and an instant alarm was given. The police officers were soon on the spot, and every effort was made to discover the thief or thieves and the property. This is said to have been the largest robbery that occurred in Philadelphia for many years.—*Boston Herald.*

ST. LOUIS ORGAN.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 16th, says:—"We learned last evening that Mr. Franklin's wound threatened lockjaw. The ball having passed through the cheek, would very naturally produce a dangerous stiffness in the jaw, but we hope it will present no more fatal symptoms."

SHOCKING DECAPITATION.—On Tuesday afternoon, says the Berkshire Courier, the Housatonic road was going north, when a short distance below Canaan, it ran over a negro man and cut his head entirely off.—The negro being under the influence of liquor crawled into one of the "cattle guards," and placed himself directly under the track, and while there undertook to look over up to peer at the engine on the engine, caught him directly in the neck, and in an instant severed his head from his body in a most distressing manner. This is another instance which the effect of rum produces on human life.

A very distressing case of death from accidental poisoning occurred in the family of Ald. Mingle, of this city, a few days ago. A portion of arsenic and sugar had been put upon a plate and placed in the cellar, for the purpose of destroying rats. By some unaccountable means, (as the poison was supposed to be out of the reach of the child,) a little daughter named Isabella Amelia, between three and four years old, discovered the poison and ate of it. About half an hour elapsed before the family were made aware of the terrible truth, when the best medical aid was called in and every effort made to counteract the effects of the deadly mineral, but in vain. The little sufferer, after lingering in great agony for twenty-six hours, expired.

Reading (Pa.) Gazette.

ATROCIOUS.—A German named Frederick Fickle, residing in Buffalo, on the 22d inst. threw a tea-cup full of oil of Vitrol upon the face of his own daughter, aged about 18 years, and then drank a similar quantity himself. The Express states that the poor girl is suffering most excruciating torture from the infliction, while the father lies close by the door of death from his own act. Some slight difficulty between them was the cause of the outrage.

Edward Bradshaw, of Bristol, England, second officer of British ship *Syria*, was precipitated from the mizen cross-tree upon deck, by the fall of the topmast, and killed instantly, at Savannah, on the 17th.

Small pox is prevailing to a serious extent at Waterford, Vt., exciting much alarm.

The *New York Herald* estimates that an aggregate of 10,000 persons attend the public places of amusement in that city nightly, bringing into the pockets of the managers, \$5000, equal to \$30,000 per week,—or one million and a half of dollars per annum.

A FEMALE PROPHET.—A young Indian girl, of the Creek nation, has recently fallen into a prophetic ecstasy, and has been, ever since, the oracle and wonder of the tribe and the country around. During her hours of excitement she sings a chant, which she declares is taught her by spirits that minister to her, and which is singularly strange and musical. She has predicted two deaths, which arrived in the manner and at the time pre-stated, and she gave the particulars of a murder taking place at a distance, which was afterwards verified in its most minute circumstances. She has insisted on the preparation of her own burial-clothes, predicting her death as near at hand, has foretold events to those about her, which they believe in and dread and is very free in her communications to all who wish to consult her.

"JUST LIKE MY MONSTER."—A curious circumstance occurred at the London Adelphi Theatre during the performance of "The Green Bushes." When Madame Celeste, who was performing in the character of Miami, the Indian girl, shoots the English husband by whom she had been deserted, a woman started up in the pit and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Served him right!—It's just like my monster!" This explosion of insulted womanhood was followed by a shout of laughter from all parts of the house, proving that art frequently possesses more influence over our feelings than nature.

ARREST OF "MODEL ARTISTS."—The New York Police made a capture of a company of indecent performers on Sunday evening, while they were giving what they called model representations. Seven girls and three men were taken to the police office, having been seized upon the boards in a state of semi-nakedness, "contrary to law and good order."

CURIOSITY AND INDUSTRY.—The sittings of the Court of Common Pleas, at Dedham, have been attended by quite a number of women who have listened to the proceedings with a considerable degree of interest. A person in attendance upon the Court yesterday counted twenty-three women in the galleries, who, while their ears and eyes were open to the proceedings of the Court, employed their fingers nimbly with their knitting and sewing.—*Bost. Trav.*

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—A man named Edward Hamilton, broke into the house No. 314 Henry street New York, while the lady was absent a few minutes, but she soon returning, saw the man, clutched him, and forcibly held him off the police came to her assistance, when he was arrested.

An exchange tells a story of a farmer who, having sold a large crop of wheat at 75 cents a bushel to a shrewd miller, who had seen the telegraphic news of its rise to one dollar, exclaimed on learning his mistake, "Well, I never was so struck with lightning before."

THE EARL AND THE FARMER.—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam and complained that in his hunting excursions with his hounds, he had trodden down a field of wheat so as to do it damage. The earl told him if he would procure an estimate of the loss he would pay it. The man informed him that he had done so already, and it was believed the damage would be fifty pounds. The earl paid it. But, as spring came on, the wheat which had been trodden down grew up, and became the best in the field. The farmer honestly returned the fifty pounds. "Ah," said the earl, "this is what I like. This is as it ought to be between man and man." After making some inquiries about his family, the earl went into another room, and returning, gave the man a cheque for one hundred pounds, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him and tell him the *earl* night last reduced it."

After killing several, lay down again. He had scarcely got into a slumber, when he found under his head something, which he imagined to be a beetle, which he seized with a shudder, and threw across the room with great violence. He then discovered but too late that the supposed beetle was his watch-seal, and that he had broken his watch to pieces by throwing it against the wall.

A CHRISTMAS BOX.—An interesting scene was enacted on Christmas day, at the annual meeting of the friends of the Sunday School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Kirk, in an exceedingly neat and appropriate speech, presented to the pastor, Rev. A. M. Osborn, on behalf of the church, a Christmas cake, on lifting the frosted cover of which it was found to contain five eagles and ten half eagles, said eagles being of standard gold. The present was unexpected by the pastor, who in very feeling terms acknowledged this token of the affection of the people over whom he is placed in charge.—*N. Y. Com.*

BODILY EXERCISE IN EARLY LIFE.—To fetter the active motions of children, as soon as they have acquired the use of their limbs, is barbarous opposition to nature; and to do so under a pretence of improving their minds and manners, is an insult to common sense. It may, indeed, be the way to train up elevated puppets for short-lived prodigies of learning; but never to form healthy, well informed and accomplished men and women. Every feeling individual must behold, with much heart-felt concern, poor little puny creatures of eight, or ten, or twelve years of age exhibited by their silly parents as proficient in learning, or as distinguished for their early proficiency in language, elocution, music, or even some frivolous acquirement. The strength of the mind, as of the body, is exhausted, and the natural growth of both is checked by such untimely exertions.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1848.

TO ECONOMISTS.

Now is the time to subscribe.—As we should like to obtain a few additional subscribers to this paper, we offer to all who commence at the beginning of the year, and will pay the cash in advance, a deduction of 25 cents on the years subscription.

THE NEW YEAR.—With the commencement of our 87th volume, we return our thanks for the generous support we have received from our friends and numerous subscribers the past year, and hope to merit a continuance of their approving smiles. We also take this opportunity of tendering them our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening, to take into consideration the expediency of again petitioning the General Assembly for the establishment of a City Government in this place. The meeting was organized by the choice of Michael Freeman, as Chairman, and J. W. Davis, Jr., as Secretary; the meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen, principally in favor of the proposed change. Wm. Ennis, W. C. Cozzens, R. P. Lee, Henry Bull, and Pardon Stevens were appointed a committee to report to a future meeting, on the propriety of a change in the Town Government, and particularly on the modifications it may be expedient to introduce into the form of the City Charter recently rejected. The meeting was then adjourned to Monday evening next at half past six o'clock.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about eight o'clock the First Baptist Meeting House, (Rev. Mr. Smith's) was discovered to be on fire. It was fortunately extinguished without much damage. The fire took in the basement of the building from the cold air flue which was of wood, at its junction with the furnace. The flue was destroyed and the ceiling and timbers somewhat burnt.

NEWPORT ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The Lectures of this useful association are progressing fast in popularity. On every occasion we have attended, we have found an assemblage of the most intellectual portion of Newport, listening with the most profound attention. The highest support should be extended to an association which has for its object the dissemination of knowledge to all classes, at a moderate expense.

A DEAR SLEIGH RIDE.—On Tuesday evening last, a collision took place in Broad-Street, between two sleighs, one belonging to James Hazard and the other to Thomas Peckham, two young men belonging to Middletown, while passing through the street in opposite directions, owing to the darkness of the night, they came in contact, when the shaft of Mr. Peckham's sleigh passed into the body of Mr. Hazard's horse about 25 inches, which caused his death soon after. The shaft of Mr. Hazard's sleigh passed into the breast of Mr. Peckham's horse and broke off, leaving about a foot of it in the wound. He was taken to the Park House stable where the wound was dressed, and the last we saw of him, he was standing upon a sled preparatory to being removed to his owner's residence, where with care he will recover. The horses were killed and sold at a hundred dollars each. The sleigh was damaged to the extent of a hundred dollars. The sleigh was damaged to the extent of a hundred dollars.

THE ABAZA (a Circassian tribe) have a strange way of burying their Beys. They nail the body in a coffin of wood, which they nail on the branches of some high trees, and make a hole in the coffin by the head. Bees enter the coffin, and make honey, and cover the body with their comb. If the season comes on, and the honey is much eaten, it is necessary against the honey of the Abazas.—*Evila Effendi.*

The Nantucket Inquirer, of Monday, says: "Within the last two days we have had probably the greatest fall of snow that has been known here at one time for several years. It commenced snowing gently on Saturday morning and continued to do so until evening, when the wind increased and the storm became more violent. It snowed hard all Saturday night, and until yesterday. The snow is so deep that, when it is trodden down, we shall probably have some days of first-rate sleighing. None of the churches, we believe, were opened yesterday."

A four story brick building on R. Habersham & Son's rice mill wharf, Savannah, fell to the ground on the 22d, burying in the ruins a number of persons. Mr. Thomas Naylor, clerk for Mr. Habersham, was extricated, severely bruised. A negro man named Abram was killed, and Mr. John Bell was supposed to be under the ruins.

A couple of blacksmiths had a trial of skill lately in Albany, to see which was the fastest workman. John Nolman of Albany, and a man named Welch of Troy, were the workmen. Nolman turned out in 40 hours 219 horse shoes; Welch, in the same time, 209.

DEATH OF JUDGE HUBBARD.—The Hon. Samuel Hubbard, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died Friday morning at his residence in Beacon street, Boston, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was appointed to office in 1842. Judge Hubbard has been sick for some time, but he was not considered in a dangerous situation. On Thursday evening he was out and transacted some business as usual.

MORMON FANATICISM.—We mentioned the other day that a gentleman of Boston had obtained a divorce from his wife in consequence of her becoming a Mormon. The New England Puritan, in alluding to this case, says:

An estimable gentleman of this city, Mr. Cobb, lately obtained a divorce from his wife, as she had deserted him to become the "spiritual wife" of a Mormon. She was a woman of high endowments, accomplishments even, who had reared an interesting family of children, and whose only failing was, that she had allowed herself to be captivated by the ridiculous phantasies of the Mormon prophet.

BAD BUSINESS.—The Boonsboro Odd Fellow says that the stack in the Furnace at Antietam Iron Works, in Washington county, is now in a bad fix, in consequence of which the furnace is entirely stopped. By some misfortune the metal (a very heavy blast) became chilled and there it now remains, a tremendous mass of cold iron. Efforts were made to chisel it out, but it is feared the stack will have to be taken down before it can be removed.

DEATH OF REV. DR. COBMAN.—We regret being called upon to record the death of the Rev. John Cobman, D. D., of Dorchester, Mass., who expired at the age of 65 years, Thursday morning. The present illness of Dr. C. has been a brief, but painful one. This year would have completed the fortieth of his ministry, and his reputation has been enviable.

Aaron Burr once said, when asked to refund a fee which had been paid to him, but not earned by him, that although there were many little crooks and turns in law, there were no re-turns.

THE FLOOD AT NASHVILLE.—Nashville, at the present time, presents a most pitiable picture. We hardly know what to say of the condition of the upper and lower parts of the town. Several hundred families have been driven from their homes by the flood. The bridges over Water, Market, College, Cherry and Summer-streets, are entirely under water, and persons are compelled to cross in skiffs, or walk a mile round. All the houses between College Hill and Broad-street are under water, some entirely so. The distress in this part of the city is very great, but it does not exceed that which meets the eye on every hand in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs. The scene is dismal and sickening—business of all kinds is nearly suspended—our city presents a sad appearance. In the midst of all this distress, the few persons who can get to town with wood, are demanding from \$6 to \$10 for loads that in ordinary times sell at from \$2 to \$3.—*Nashville Orthopolitan, December 15.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF THURSDAY.

AN ASSORTMENT FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship Rhone, of Baltimore, was cleared on Tuesday by John G. Chappel, for Valparaiso and a market, with a cargo consisting of the following assortment, viz:—Pepper, coppers, chalk, alum, ginger, brandy, gin, whiskey, cordials, vinegar, dry goods, both foreign and domestic, such as shirtings, sheetings, prints, gingham, mousselines, delaine, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, handkerchiefs, cotton velvets, crape shawls, duck and raven drillings, &c.; wool and fur hats, boots, shoes, trunks, &c.; trays, castors, spittoons, pitchers, looking-glasses, books, ready made clothing, tobacco, pipes, tea-kettles, iron castings, stoves, fire engines and apparatus, printing presses, types, &c.; daguerreotype apparatus, flour and saw mills, drugs, medicines, matches, soap, &c.; hardware, foreign and domestic, such as scythes, saws, springs, tacks; cooking utensils, chairs, coffee mills, clocks, lamp-wick, palm leaf bonnets, earthenware, turpentine, tea, rope, candles, bread and crackers, hams, white wax, boiler iron, &c. This cargo is valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars, and is furnished for the California market. The ship is captained by a general house-passenger in the Rhone.

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USES OF VEGETABLES.—For most of our ingredients in coloring we are indebted to vegetables. Indigo has, perhaps, nothing to equal it in the permanency of its color. Tannin is another substance from the bark of trees, particularly the Oak and Beech, and which is so essential to the making of leather. And without the gall-nut from the bark of Oak trees in Aleppo, what substance could be found for ink which would resist the action of air and light of ages. There are no less than ten different kinds of acids extracted from vegetables, which are explained in chemical books. Besides, we go to the vegetable world to obtain charcoal, bitumen, assafetida, alcohol, ether, potash, napha, and ammonia. How curious and astonishing that the three simple substances,—hydrogen, carbon and oxygen, which constitute all vegetables, should, by varying their composition, be capable of producing so many different articles which we use in domestic economy and the arts. What power, short of infinite, could originate them by the process of vegetation. The chemical process which is carried on by the laws of affinity, of electric attraction, is, says Dr. Good, nice, noble, and delicate, and under the influence of an all-pervading vital power, is capable of producing noble, delicate, and complicated effects.

In the decay of vegetables the earth is again invigorated and prepared to send forth a new growth. The dense forests, which for ages had been deriving their nourishment from the soil, at length gives back to it their decomposed materials, and thus prepare it for the support of a new generation.

A soldier was bitten by a rattlesnake near Nachitoches. He immediately took the tobacco from his mouth and applied it to the bite. He continued to follow the swelling, as it proceeded up his leg, with saturated tobacco. Before the swelling reached the thigh, it was arrested. At the spot where the tobacco was first applied, he discovered, on removing it, a small green spot, about the size of a shilling. This he cut out, and was not afterwards troubled.

FIRE IN FREETOWN.—Between 9 and 11 o'clock of Monday evening, the works of Capt. Henry Porter & Sons, at Assonet village, consisting of a Lap Factory, Nail Works, and Blacksmith's shop, together with their contents, except the nails and a part of the nail plates, were destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have been communicated by a spark from a lamp falling among cotton waste in the lap factory. The business of making cotton lapp has just been commenced by Messrs. Henry Porter, Jr., and Bradford G. Porter, who contemplated employing two sets of hands, and running the machinery both day and night, and they were commencing operations by lighting up the first night. The loss we learn will be heavy.—*Boston Traveller.*

A couple of rogues have been playing a new game in the western part of Ohio. One passed through the country, confining his visits to the small villages, distributing Bank Note Lists, in which the Tenth Ward Bank, of New York, a broken establishment was quoted at par. The other soon followed with the bills of the said Bank, and succeeded in doing the honest people to the amount of some hundreds.

"NEVER SURRENDER."—Among the many sententious sayings of brave men in war, that uttered by a Dutch General stands pre-eminent. His Roman opponent told him it would be useless to hold out, as he held the key to all his supplies; whereupon the brave Hollander said: "If all else fail, we will feed upon our left arms at fight with our right, rather than yield to tyrants."

A HARD CASE.—A young and intelligent-looking Irishman came into Constable Clapp's office yesterday, to report that a room, in Purchase street, had been entered, and \$114, in gold and bills, stolen from a trunk, probably by means of false keys. (This money was the savings of a year's labor for the horrid purpose of bringing over to this country his aged parents. It was a cruel robbery, and will postpone for a long year, the fruition of the hopes for which he had so bravely toiled.—*Boston Post.*

GLORY.—The following illustration of the lines in a Handel's "Messiah" occurs in a Yorkshire paper: Millions of bushels of human bones have been transported from the continent to Hull for agricultural purposes. These, which were collected on the plains of Leipsic, Ausnitz, and Waterloo, were the bones of the old, the brave, and the chivalrous, who fell fighting their country's battle. With them were mixed the bones of the horses, and both were conveyed to Yorkshire, where they were ground to dust, sent to Doncaster, and sold for manure.

The bridge across the Genesee river at Belvidere, N. Y., broke down on Sunday, while a two horse sleigh was crossing, containing three ladies with a driver, members of the family of Geo. P. Burrill, Esq. Two of the ladies (Mrs. B. and Miss King) met with a most horrible death. The fall was about twenty feet. It is said the driver would have saved one of the ladies lost, but could not extricate her from the reins, which she had seized. They were on their way to church.

DREADFUL Steamboat Disaster.—Several Lives Lost.—Steamer A. N. Johnson from Cincinnati to Whaling, exploded her boiler Wednesday, near Maysville, killing nearly seventy persons and scalding many more, thirty of which are not expected to live.—boat burned to the water's edge. The boat had 100 passengers.

MADAM RESTELL.—Judge Jones has decided that the trial of the indictment recently found against Caroline Lohman, alias Restell, should be removed from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the ground that the parties intend to apply to change the venue into another county, the defendant alleging that she cannot get a fair trial at the Sessions. The defendant must find the usual sureties, and the amount of bail is \$3000. With respect to the application to admit to bail on the former conviction, Judge Jones said he would not interfere, as he considered that had been disposed of by Judge Edmonds.

THE TOPEKA carefully formed estimate of the wheat crop of the Missouri river gives the estimate for this year as in round numbers at 17,000 tons, and you have an amount equal to 30,000 tons—from this deduct the quantity used in the west in manufactures, say 12,000 tons, and you have for export from 18,000 to 20,000 tons, or more than equal to the requirements of all northern seaports, and leaving a considerable quantity for export.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—This forenoon, a large part of the building on Chapel Hill, owned by Mr. Isaac Scripture, and partly occupied by him as a bakehouse, was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder; and a boy named Elbridge Smith, fourteen years old, was dreadfully injured. He was in the attic playing with powder, of which he probably had several pounds. The boy is so shockingly mangled that the lineaments of humanity are hardly to be discovered. It is hoped, however, that he is not fatally injured.—*Lowell Courier.*

Lord Brougham, in speaking of a man whose case came before him at least twenty times, said he was born unlucky, and he believed, if he had ever fallen upon his back, he would have broken his nose.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Dec. 27, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 550 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 7500 Sheep and 100 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Sales quiet at a small advance. We quote Extra #1; first quality 6 25 a 6 75; second 5 50 a 6; third 4 25 a 5 25.
Working Oxen.—Dull.—Sales at \$70, 75, 78 & \$90.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$26, \$32, and \$48.
Sheep.—Dull.—2000 unsold. Sales at \$1, \$1 12; \$1 33, \$1 62, 1 81, and \$2.
Swine.—Two small lots to peddle 4 for 3, and 5 for 4 for Barrows. At retail from 54 to 7c.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WHIG CAUCUS.—A meeting of Electors will take place at 6 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, at the Town Hall, for the choice of twelve delegates, to attend the Convention for nominating State Officers, to be held at the State House in Providence on Thursday Evening, Jan. 20th.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Subject of to-morrow evening's Lecture at the Mill Street Church. Luther and Erasmus. Service commences at 6 o'clock.

LET WET FEET.—Now is the time to apply the LEATHER PRESERVER to your Boots or Shoes, to make them impervious to water. The genuine article is manufactured, and sold wholesale and retail at 1124 Thames street, by John N. Potter.

LATEST NEWS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 15, 1846.
Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir, Mr. John J. Miller, residing on the Cumberland side of the river, directly opposite this place, called on me a few days since, and stated that his wife was cured of a very severe cough, which she had been troubled with for a long time, by the use of your EXPECTORANT. Before she commenced using it, she had become so weakened and reduced as to be obliged to keep to her bed, with every appearance of having deep-seated CONSUMPTION, and he had very little hope of her recovery, especially on the night before she commenced using the Expectorant. Her cough was so tight and severe, that he did not think she could live till morning, and three bottles, which he procured from me, restored her to perfect health. He wishes me to communicate these facts to you.

Respectfully yours, MARTIN LUTZ.
N. B. Your "Carmineative Balsam" answers admirably the purposes for which it is intended, and is quite in demand. M. L.
Mr. Lutz is one of the most respectable men in Harrisburg.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU? Well, that is a misfortune and not a crime; but to remain bald, when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, is but little short of crime. This Tonic cleanses it from oil, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by any thing of the kind.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

R. K. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John Dudley, Mr. CHARLES E. HAMMILL, Jr. to Miss ELIZABETH S. REYNOLDS. In Stonington on the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. WILSON, CHRISTOPHER F. SPENCER, Jr., of New York, to HANNAH C., daughter of the late Dr. Charles Elbridge, of East Greenwich.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 19th ult., of scarlet fever, SARAH IRISH, eldest daughter of Joseph I. Bailey, Esq., of Middletown.
In this town, on Monday 26th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH COX, widow of the late Capt. George Cox, aged 77 years.
In Middletown, on the 24th inst., Mrs. SARAH WOOD, wife of Mr. George A. Brown, and daughter of Philip Anthony, Esq., aged 26 years.
In East Greenwich, on Sunday last, RUSSELL JACKSON, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.
In New Shoreham, 22d, SARAH CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Mr. Tristram Mitchell, aged 16 years.
In Little Compton on the 11th inst., Mrs. EMILY SIMMONS, wife of Mr. Philip Simmons, aged about 40 years.
In Troy, Pa., 19th inst., HORACE NORTH, only son of Mr. John T. Peck, formerly of this town, aged 10 years, 11 months and 26 days.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Dec. 25.
Sch'r Evergreen, Stapleford, fm Virginia.
Sloop Joseph Giggis, Gavett, fm Providence for New York.

SUNDAY, Dec. 26.
Sch'r Sea Bird, Chase, fm Dartmouth for Virginia.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.
Barque Nashua, Clifford, fm Boston for Philadelphia.

Sch'r Boliver, Barnard, fm Nantucket for Norfolk; Canton, Winslow, fm Calais for Bridgeport; Ashland, Kelley, fm New York; Senator, Bennett, fm Boston for New York; Dispatch, Atwood, fm do for Virginia; Mozelli, Atwood, fm do for do; Alexander, Neal, fm do for New Haven.
Sloop Rienz, Durfee, fm New York for Providence.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
Brig Hawes, Dyer, Boston for Norfolk.

Sch'r Metropolis, Ashley, Provincetown for Virginia; John Tilton, Corliss, fm Fall River; Lucy Ann, Slight, Nantucket for Baltimore; Squire & Brothers, F. River for Virginia; John Snow, Gordon, Bluehill for New York; Arcade, McCurdy, Eastport for Phila.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
Sch'r Daniel Webster, Delnoy, fm Boston for Providence; Elizabeth, Douglass, fm Ellsworth for New York.

Sloops Essex, Prishy, fm Fall River for New York; Thos. W. Thorn, Durfee, fm do for do.

DISASTERS.
Sch'r Arcade, (of Boston) McCurdy, fm Calais for Phila., reports that on the 26th and 27th, in lat 42 40 N, long 67 10 W, experienced a heavy gale from ENE, and hauled to the NW, in which he lost deck load, sprung foremast and split sails. Put into this port for a harbor.

Sch'r John Snow, Gordon, Bluehill for New York, lost boat in a late gale.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r Thos. P. Hart, Swasey, c'd at New Orleans the 18th for Tampico.

Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, arr at New Orleans the 17th fm Tampico.

Sch'r Martha, Cozzens, c'd at New Orleans the 13th inst., for Pensacola.

Spoken Dec. 19, lat 25 45, lon 79 3, brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm Havana 6 days for New York.

Sch'r John Adams, Cross, hence, arr at Norfolk the 20th, with loss of best bower anchor.

ANOTHER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Toys & Fancy Articles,

JUST received in time for New Year's, which are all invited to call and examine

AT YOUNG'S.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF

RICH FANCY GOODS

AND

For New Year's Presents.

JUST RECEIVED AT

STANHOPE'S,

No. 2. Colanade Row, Thames Street.

THAT LARGE CANNON,

OR Fruitful Stick of STAR CANDY, in Young's

Window, weighing 100 pounds,—which has drawn such crowds of Spectators the past week, will be broken in pieces to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, Jan. 1, 1848.

LECTURES.

THE Lecture Committee of the Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public, that the 5th Lecture of the course will be given at Army Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 6th, by Joseph M. Wightman, Esq.

Subject.—Electro Magnetism and the Telegraph—with illustrations.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, and the Lecture to commence at 7 precisely.

Tickets to the course one dollar; single tickets 25 cents.

(January 1.)

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Coddington Manufacturing Company, will be held on MONDAY, 10th of January, at 2 o'clock P. M. at their Counting Room.

D. G. COOK, Agent & Treasurer.

January 1, 1848.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 25th of March.

A FARM in Jamestown, situated on the West shore, about four miles north of the Ferry, containing about 160 acres of good land, with a dwelling house, barn, crib, and other buildings thereon, with a small orchard, and has a good yard of manure. It is well watered and has a good proportion of meadow, pasture and plow land. It will be let for one or more years. For terms apply to

THOMAS SHERMAN.

TO LET.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with out-buildings, and about 10 Acres of first rate land, situated on the Swamp road, about half a mile from Purgatory Beach. It will be let for one or more years, and possession given either immediately or on the 25th of March, as may best suit the tenant.

JOHN BARKER.

Middletown, Dec. 18.

PRESENTS

ELEGANT Annuals and other Fancy and useful Books, being a variety of more than 100 kinds. Also, rich and handsome editions of the book of Common Prayer, Family and Pocket Bibles, a variety of modern Games, and Fancy Articles generally.

The above with Dress Goods, and other articles of Dry Goods, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Pews at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on THIS DAY, January 1st, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the 2d Baptist Meeting House:—

All the Pews in said House on which the taxes shall remain unpaid on said day.

By order of the Corporation. WM. STEVENS, Treasurer. Jan'y. 1, 1848. MILTON HALL, Auctioneer.

DISTRICT AND PORT OF NEWPORT, Collector's Office, January 1, 1848.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office till Monday, January 22d, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the materials and placing in Providence River three Buoys and fifteen Stakes, and also for placing and keeping up Pointers on the Dolphins in said River. The Buoys to be in length 18 or 20 feet, and 14 inches in diameter each, to be furnished with a good & sufficient chain, according to the depth of water, with a good and sufficient sinker and necessary iron work. The Stakes to be 4 inches in diameter at the small end, and of sufficient length with a sufficient pointer in the top of each; all of which are to be placed as follows, and kept in constant repair from as early as practicable in the month of April to the 31st of December, in the years 1848 & 1849, reserving the right to annul the contract if it is not faithfully complied with, viz:—If any unnecessary delay should take place in replacing Stakes, Buoys &c., which may be lost.—The Stakes to be placed:—

1st. On the extreme south-east point of Green's Island Flats, west side of channel.
2d. On the extreme eastern part of the Flats on the south side of Pawtuxet river, west side of main channel.
3d. On the extreme eastern part of Gaspee Point.
4th. Near Totanakot rocks, west side of channel.
5th. On the north part of Pawtuxet Flats.
6th. About half way between Sabia's Point and Pumphrey rocks, east side of channel.
7th. About half way between ledge of rocks and Starve Goat Island, west side of channel.
8th. To the eastward of the south part of Starve Goat Island, west side of channel.
9th. Near Lovett's rocks, east side of channel.
10th. On the extreme western part of lower East Bed, east side of channel.
11th. Opposite the above Bed, west side of channel.
12th. On the Flats eastward of upper East Bed, north side of channel.
13th. On the Flats opposite the 12th, south side of channel.

BUOYS AND STAKES.

1st. Buoy, on the Shoal, south of Conimicut Point.

2d. Stake, on the extreme north east part of Conimicut Point, west side of channel.

3d. Stake, on the west side of channel opposite Pumphrey rocks and south-east of ledge of rocks.

4th. Buoy, on Pumphrey rocks—a sunken rock nearly opposite said 3d Stake.

The foregoing are all in the District of Providence.

5th. Buoy, on Ohio Ledge—a reef of rocks in the District of Newport.

The foregoing work to be executed in a workmanlike manner and of good materials—to be inspected by the Superintendent, or a person appointed by him. Bond with good and sufficient security will be required for the performance of the same.

The payments to be made therefor as follows: One quarter part on the completion of the setting thereof, one quarter on the 30th of June, one quarter on the 30th of September, and one quarter on the 31st of December in said years.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector, and Sup't. of Lights in Rhode Island.

Jan. 1st, 1848.—3w.

Bank of Rhode Island.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode Island are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, January 3d, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

